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TASS
Text

TEXT OF TASS REPORT
ON
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPEECH

(Portions of President Eisenhower's Speech quoted by Soviet
propaganda media are underlined)

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TEXT OF TASS REPORT ON PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPEECH
(Direct quotes from speech underlined)

New York--President Eisenhower spoke to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on the international situation. After pointing out that at present the question of the "chances for the establishment of a just peace for all peoples" have moved to the fore, President Eisenhower devoted a considerable part of his speech to the definition (Obosonovanie--Ed.) and justification of the foreign policy of the U. S. Government pursued during the postwar years, including justification of the arms race, establishment of the North Atlantic bloc, and so forth. However, he placed blame for the international situation which has arisen, on Soviet policy, though no facts were given to prove this.

President Eisenhower stated further that the moment has arrived "which demands that the Governments of the world state their intentions plainly and honestly."

Turning to the leaders of the Soviet Union, President Eisenhower outlined in his speech his own program for settlement of all international problems in which he assures that "not one of these disputed questions, no matter whether they be great or small, is unsolvable if the desire exists to respect the rights of all other countries," and that "the United States is ready to take upon herself a just share."

However, in this part of the speech the question of China and the restoration of its national rights as well as the question of the restoration of Germany's unity in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement were completely bypassed. According to President Eisenhower, as "general trust grows" it will be possible "to embark on the next great work--curtailment of the burden of rearmament at present borne by the world. With this aim in view we would welcome the most solemn agreements and would join them."

"They could include the following:

"1--Limitation, by absolute numbers or by an agreed international ratio, of the size of military and security forces of all nations;

"2--A commitment by all nations to set an agreed limitation upon that proportion of total production of certain strategic materials to be devoted to military purposes;

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"3--International control of atomic energy to promote its use for peaceful purposes only and to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons;

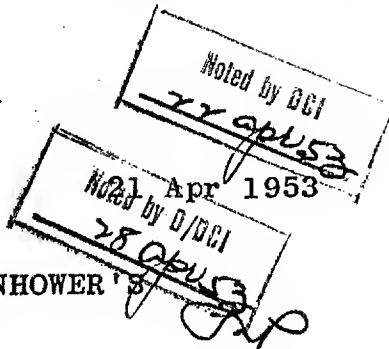
"4--Limitation or prohibition of other categories of weapons of great destructiveness;

"5--The enforcement of all these agreed limitations and prohibitions by adequate safeguards, including a practical system of inspection under the United Nations."

The President restricted himself to rather general remarks on the most important question regarding the curtailment of rearmament, by stating that "the details of such disarmament programs are important and complex."

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WORLD REACTION TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S
FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS



World
Reac
tion

General Western Reaction

The content of President Eisenhower's foreign policy statement, its timing, and the prestige of the man who delivered it, made it one of the most effective messages for world-wide impact since World War II.

The leading Western nations have acknowledged that United States foreign policy seeks a relaxation of international tension and a workable formula for world peace.

The free world generally acclaimed the address as a positive reaffirmation of Western aspirations and a victory for the US in assuming the initiative for world peace.

A few adverse comments among our allies were based on local, short range considerations or resulted from a feeling of having been by-passed in the planning stage for a major step in the field of foreign policy.

Soviet Bloc

Soviet reaction, although unofficial, was unprecedented in its quickness. Within a few hours after the speech, the New York TASS summary, with some comment, was published in Pravda and broadcast by Radio Moscow. Quick Kremlin approval of the TASS coverage was evidently due to the fact that it

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did not compromise the current Soviet "peace" tactics or any possible official comment. TASS merely selected quotations supporting the Soviet thesis regarding peaceful coexistence. It also pointed out omitted items which would support the Kremlin's policy but would not necessarily be considered prerequisites for the opening of negotiations - such as the recognition of China and consideration of the Potsdam Agreement.

Presidium chairman Voroshilov, during his interview with Ambassador Bohlen, carefully avoided commenting on the speech with the excuse that he had not read the full text.

Several chiefs of diplomatic missions in Moscow expressed unqualified enthusiasm over the content and timing of the speech. They felt that the moderate TASS comment indicated that Soviet authorities would study it seriously. The French Ambassador thought that the Soviets had been caught off-balance. He commented that it was "admirable" that America was taking over the previous Russian monopoly of the peace campaign.

Various Communist accusations -- mostly non-Orbit -- attached stereotyped comments to the TASS communique in such a way that they did not compromise and could supplement any future Moscow reaction. For instance, President Eisenhower was charged with having:

- (1) Failed to "comply with the Soviet bid to meet the USSR half way";

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- (2) Evidenced that he wants - not peace - but the fruits of victory;
 - (3) Proved that there is to be no change in his Government's policy of "liberating" Eastern Europe;
 - (4) Reiterated the program of American imperialism.
- Some Communist propaganda media interpret the US desire for peace negotiations as a "capitulation" to Soviet offers.

Eastern Europe

Satellite media closely followed the Moscow pattern in transmitting the TASS account at least once on Friday and Saturday.

Czech and Polish broadcasts in the English language quoted criticism by British Labor MP's. One of them reportedly accused Eisenhower of demanding the "unconditional surrender" of the Soviet Orbit as a prerequisite for discussion of "mutual aid."

A report from the US Legation in Budapest indicated that the speech made a strong and favorable impression on Hungarian listeners. The report said that many had wept and prayed during the reading of the Hungarian translation. One informant reported that the Hungarian press office had copies in the hands of top officials within two hours.

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Yugoslav officials went out of their way to praise the address. Marshal Tito considered it "the finest thing he (President Eisenhower) has done." He described it as beautifully timed, and felt that it would probably produce positive results in Korea. He was doubtful, however, about Austria and thought it unlikely that the Russians would deal with the US -- at least for some time -- on Germany, the heart of the European question.

Western Europe

Official comment in West European capitals unanimously approved President Eisenhower's speech as a contribution to world peace. The reaction in non-Communist media has been favorable, ranging from moderate approval through enthusiasm.

The President's definite proposals for a peace settlement, the assumption of initiative by the United States, and the challenge to the Soviet Union to clarify its real position all were emphasized. The press in some countries singled out points of particular local interest. For instance, the French press commented on Eisenhower's support of French efforts in Indochina.

The British Foreign Office has recommended as "grand a gesture" as possible toward meeting the Soviet position on Austria as the most impressive way to debunk Soviet "peace moves."

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Two considerations provoked adverse comment in Western Europe. Two moderate political papers, French and Dutch, criticized the failure of the President to consult his allies before taking such a major foreign policy step. In sharp contrast to Churchill's strong endorsement is Bevan's charge that Mr. Eisenhower demanded too much from the Soviet Union and conceded too little.

Editorials appearing in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, and West Germany have pointed out that the conditions laid down in the Eisenhower speech are not likely to be acceptable to the Soviet Union, and should not be set up as "irreducible goals."

Near and Middle East

Middle Eastern reaction was generally highly favorable. The conservative French Moroccan press hailed the speech as a "capital document" and stated that Eisenhower has the Kremlin's "back against the wall." Moroccan and Algerian papers carried extensive direct quotes.

The English-language press in South Africa received the speech favorably. Similarly, the Cairo papers used it as Friday's major story and reprinted the full text. The Egyptian state broadcasting service presented the full text simultaneously with the delivery in Washington and broadcast shortwave summaries in Greek, French, Italian and Arabic.

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The Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs said that this and Winston Churchill's "blood, sweat and tears" are the two greatest speeches of our time.

The address received top billing in the Israeli press except for the Communist Kol Hoam. The pro-Soviet paper of the Mapam party criticized the speech as "not indicating any real means for relieving tension...."

The Greek Foreign Minister stated that it was now "up to the Soviet Union to respond to the Eisenhower proposal and thus afford proof of its peaceful dispositions." He expressed particular pleasure with the reference to the independence of the East European satellites and their right to free elections. The Turkish radio regarded it as a challenge to the Soviet leaders to offer deeds instead of words, and pointed out that the Kremlin must now answer Eisenhower's...."frank questions with the same frankness."

The Iranian press is divided in its reaction. Friendly comments noted that the speech has made it possible for the masses to discuss peace, hitherto dealt with behind UN closed doors. The speech was treated as a solemn declaration to the world that the United States sincerely desires peace.

Adverse Iranian criticism appeared in one pro-Mossadeq paper and in the Tudeh press where the United States was linked with British imperialism.

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Near Eastern UN delegations viewed the speech as an honest and worthwhile contribution toward easing world tension. They felt that it would have a favorable reception in the underdeveloped countries. In Pakistan, the anti-Communist Evening Times, noting that US development of non-Communist countries was the best deterrent to Communism, recommended the President's speech as "a lever to tackle overall problems of peace."

The Indian Ambassador in Cairo told Ambassador Caffery that "he (Eisenhower) has gone more than half-way. No other living man could have done it." In India, the independent Statesman of Calcutta stated that the hearts of millions would respond to Eisenhower's proposal to divert to productive channels the savings from disarmament. It cautioned, however, that, although Western defense should not be slackened, the approach to the USSR should be less stiff since Malenkov really desires a "detente". Press reaction and broadcasts over the government-controlled Indian radio supported the view that the US is as guilty as the USSR for the present fear and distrust. The US was called upon as much as the USSR to "prove by deeds rather than words that it really wants peace." The Indian press gave the Orbit credit for the initiative in the recent peace overtures.

In Ceylon, the press stated that the West could not be blamed for being suspicious of Soviet actions, and that the

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speech should clear the air. It noted that world peace could not be guaranteed until the USSR renounced its interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Far East

Over-all Japanese reaction has been very favorable, the speech being generally viewed as a clear statement of American objectives that required the Soviet Union to demonstrate its sincerity. There was little optimism that the Soviet response would be favorable.

There has been no immediate comment from South Korean leaders. They have long insisted that only "peace through victory" and unification under South Korean domination offer any firm basis for settlement of major issues. President Rhee's press secretary noted that while South Korea appreciated Eisenhower's peace efforts, no honorable armistice would be possible until all Chinese troops retired to Manchuria. The press has previously demanded that the Soviet Union show its sincerity by agreeing to unification and UN-supervised nationwide elections.

There has been no North Korean reaction.

China and S. E. Asia

Chinese Nationalist officials were at first disappointed over the omission of references to China and Formosa. Some officials connected this with recent reports that the United

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States was contemplating a UN trusteeship over Formosa. They expressed fear that Formosa might be sacrificed in an overall US-USSR understanding. Nationalist leaders were later reported, however, to have come to the view that omission of references to China meant that the President did not recognize the Communist conquest of the mainland and wished to leave the Nationalists free to attempt its recovery.

The Chinese Communists have not yet originated comment. Peiping Radio on 18 April broadcast the text of the TASS report, including the statement that "Eisenhower made no mention whatever of China and of restoring her reasonable rights...." The "rights" previously demanded by Peiping include sovereignty over Formosa and occupancy of China's seat in the UN.

There has been no extensive comment on the speech in Southeast Asia. Although no Malayan reaction has as yet been received, the Vietnamese Premier and Australian and Philippine officials gave it hearty approval.

Latin America

Official Latin American reaction has generally been favorable. The speech has been referred to as an "excellent statesmanlike document" which would be difficult to criticize. The clear delineation of US foreign policy and the Eisenhower Administration's course were praised.

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Probable Soviet Reaction

The world-wide distribution of the address at the diplomatic level almost demands an official reply from the Kremlin. We feel that Moscow would weigh carefully the relative propaganda advantages of an immediate or a deferred answer.

The more important factors Moscow would probably consider in deciding on an immediate statement would include:

- (1) The necessity for further signs of Soviet sincerity in Korea;
- (2) Maintenance of the initiative in the "peace" campaign
- (3) The possibility of losing face in the Communist camp through apparent indecision.

On the other hand, there are a number of factors which would favor a delayed response. These include:

- (1) An opportunity to gain world-wide attention and a well-coordinated line, perhaps on May Day. A maximum effort could thus be made to regain the peace initiative.
- (2) Time to consider effective countermeasures.
- (3) Avoidance of tipping Moscow's hand prior to the forthcoming NATO conference.
- (4) Use of the already agreed-upon Korean negotiations as a means of dissipating the effectiveness of the American initiative.